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MINOR NOTICES

Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1911. Volume I. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1913, pp. 842.) Besides the usual reports of the annual meeting of the Association and of the Pacific Coast Branch, and of the conference of historical societies and conference of archivists, this volume contains sixteen substantive contributions to historical knowledge. The list is as follows: The Archives of the Venetian Republic, by Theodore F. Jones; Materials for the History of Germany in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, by Sidney B. Fay; The Materials for the Study of the English Cabinet in the Eighteenth Century, by Edward R. Turner; François de Guise and the Taking of Calais, by Paul van Dyke; Factions in the English Privy Council under Elizabeth, by Conyers Read; Anglo-Dutch Relations, 1671-1672, by Edwin W. Pahlow; American-Japanese Intercourse prior to the Advent of Perry, by Inazo Nitobé; Colonial Society in America, by Bernard Moses; French Diplomacy and American Politics, 1794-1795, by James A. James; The Insurgents of 1811, by D. R. Anderson; The Tariff and the Public Lands from 1828 to 1833, by Raynor G. Wellington; The "Bargain of 1844" as the Original of the Wilmot Proviso, by Clark E. Persinger; Monroe and the Early Mexican Revolutionary Agents, by Isaac J. Cox; Public Opinion in Texas preceding the Revolution, by Eugene C. Barker; Relations of America with Spanish America, 1720-1744, by H. W. V. Temperley; The Genesis of the Confederation of Canada, by Cephas D. Allin. A handlist of European historical societies is also given. The report of the annual conference of archivists includes a paper read at Buffalo on the lessons of the fire of March 29, 1911, in the New York state capitol, by Mr. A. J. F. van Laer, one on those which may be drawn from the fire at the state capitol of Missouri, by Professor Jonas Viles, Mr. D. N. McArthur's account of the archives of the Dominion of Canada, and Mr. Alexander Fraser's account of those of Ontario. The twelfth annual report of the Public Archives Commission includes an inventory of the archives of Colorado by Professor James F. Willard and a list of commissions, instructions, and additional instructions issued to the royal governors and others in America, edited by Professor Charles M. Andrews of Yale. This fills one hundred and thirty-six pages and is an "instrument de travail" of primary importance to the student of colonial history. The remainder of the volume, except the excellent general index, is occupied with Miss Griffin's annual bibliography entitled *Writings on American History, 1911*, the third and last of this annual series to be printed in the annual reports of the Association, since hereafter the bibliography is to appear as an independent publication of the Yale University Press.

Transactions of the Royal Historical Society. Third Series, volume VI. (London, the Society, 1912, pp. vii, 261.) This volume contains the presidential address by Dr. Cunningham, who, starting from the lessons of the Glasgow Historical Exhibition, took as his theme the "family as

a political unit" and emphasized the importance of family history, chiefly in Scottish affairs. We have also an Alexander Prize Essay by Mr. H. G. Richardson, *The Parish Clergy of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries*, and a laborious paper on *Commonwealth Charters* by Mr. B. L. K. Henderson. An interesting review of the reign of Charles I. drawn from ballads and other contemporary poetry is by Professor Firth. Another brief contribution is by Mr. C. K. Webster on *Castlereagh*. He uses Castlereagh's "*Projet de Déclaration*" at the Congress of Vienna and the relations of Castlereagh and Metternich, 1815-1817, as revealed in Foreign Office documents, to maintain that Castlereagh, "more than any other statesman of the alliance was the guardian of the peace of Europe", and to maintain that the system of peace and diplomacy involved in the quadruple alliance was "his invention and by him imposed on Europe" (pp. 87-88). The subject is unfortunately still highly controversial and the author makes a plea for the better use of unpublished diplomatic documents of this period.

But more than a third of this volume is devoted to the two remaining papers and they deserve this space. Both are contributions to the history of commercial corporations and to the rapidly increasing literature on British trading and colonizing companies. In the paper on the *Eastland Company in Prussia, 1579-1585*, the joint authors, Professor Szelagowski and Dr. Gras, give an admirable example of fairly intensive work based to a considerable degree on Continental material which has been ignored by most if not all English writers. The paper by Mr. Jenkinson on the *Records of the English African Companies* is of quite a different character. His researches have been largely affected by Scott's recent volumes on joint-stock companies, and haste and compression have prevented the author from making a fuller explanation of his preliminary investigations. He argues in somewhat varied fashion for a further analysis of documentary material; and again points out that the records are not drawn up for the "benefit of posterity" and consequently that "Record study should be a dual study, approaching its subject from within and from without". The use of records "should depend entirely on an understanding of their relations in the past with the past" (p. 186). In particular he urges the study of parallel cases among public and private records, the use of contemporary narrative history, and of the charters. This may seem obvious and certainly the detailed information regarding the African companies contained in this article is not great. But the general impression gained from the paper is good.

A. L. P. D.

Beiträge zur Geschichte von Lesbos im vierten Jahrhundert v. Chr.
Von Dr. Hans Pistorius. [Jenaer Historische Arbeiten herausgegeben von Alexander Cartellieri und Walther Judeich, Heft 5.] (Bonn, Marcus und Weber, 1913, pp. 178.) In the opinion of the author the com-

plete history of Lesbos must await further excavations, which will undoubtedly bring to light much new archaeological and inscriptional material. The circumstance, however, that no monographic history of the island has appeared in many years gives a reasonable ground for the publication of this little volume. The chief aim of the author is evidently to determine with precision the chronological order and historical connections of political events. No attempt is made to present even in meagre outline any phase of Lesbian life. Material for a picture of the society or culture of the island is undoubtedly scant; but the author seems to take no interest in such matters. Although in his introduction he mentions Koldewey, *Die Antiken Baureste der Insel Lesbos* (1890), he pays no further attention to archaeological matters. His appendix on the inscriptions of the island is philological rather than historical. In a word, the whole treatment is exceedingly dry and repellant. The author has brought to the work a painstaking diligence that is heartily commendable but gives no evidence of constructive power. In this respect the volume is in a class with many American doctorate dissertations—treatises which may prove useful to others, but which reveal no high order of intellect.

The student of fourth-century Hellenic politics may find something of value, for instance, in the author's exposition of *Inscriptiones Graecae*, II. 5, no. 18 b (p. 37 f.), which throws light on the formation of the "Second Athenian Confederacy". Again, on pages 45-47 will be found a useful interpretation of a very interesting inscription relating to the importation of grain into Mytilene.

In his "Rückblick" (pp. 92-95) the author states that the fourth century B. C. was one of the most significant periods of Hellenic history, and that the general trend of Greek politics was reflected in the vicissitudes of Lesbos. It is to the credit of Athens that such stability, and consequent prosperity, as the Aegean islands enjoyed during this period were mainly due to her supremacy.

G. W. B.

La République Romaine: Les Conflits Politique et Sociaux. Par G. Bloch, Professeur à la Sorbonne. [Bibliothèque de Philosophie Scientifique.] (Paris, Ernest Flammarion, 1913, pp. 333.) The purpose of this book is to set forth in a summary way what is already known of certain phases of Roman history. Consequently, the sources are rarely cited; modern writers are nowhere mentioned, and there is little discussion of theories at variance with those which the author adopts (*cf.* pp. 26-33, 96-109). All this makes for brevity, directness, and lucidity. The same qualities are secured by the limitation which M. Bloch has put on his subject. By confining his attention to domestic affairs, he makes it possible for us to follow, with scarcely a break in the narrative, topics, like the land question, or the struggle between the orders, which run through decades or even centuries. However, this method of dealing

with the subject leaves out of account the most important side of the history of Rome. The great contribution which she made to civilization lies in the fact that she established law and order throughout the world, and brought unity and harmony out of variety and discord. A narrative, like the one before us, limited to the political and social conflicts in the ancient city, must in the nature of things be a story of discord, which reaches its appropriate climax in the confusion following the death of Caesar. Furthermore, it is impossible to understand political and economic conditions at Rome without a knowledge of foreign affairs. For instance, one cannot hope to account for the downfall of the senatorial régime toward the close of the second century and for the career of Marius without having an intimate acquaintance with the Numidian scandal, and such knowledge we cannot get from the half page devoted to the subject in book III., chapter II.

The treatment of economic questions is suggestive and interesting. Cases in point are the discussion of *nexum* (*cf.* p. 44), of the substitution of the vine and the olive tree for grain by the farmers of Italy (*cf.* pp. 151-152), of the appearance of malaria (*cf.* p. 155), of the number and price of slaves (*cf.* p. 156 f.), and of the effect on the cost of living of the increased circulation of money (*cf.* p. 157 f.).

There is no index and the chapter headings are very brief. These defects make it difficult to find where a particular subject is treated, but taken all in all the work contains an admirable summary of the topics which the author aims to cover.

FRANK FROST ABBOTT.

The Early Persecutions of the Christians. By Leon Hardy Canfield, Ph.D. [Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University, vol. LV., no. 2.] (New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1913, pp. 215.) The period dealt with in this work ends with the reign of Hadrian. In selecting this field for his investigations the author chose well-trodden ground. His justification, however, may be found in the fact that the subject of the early relations between the Christian Church and the Roman State still bristles with unsolved problems. Though no new evidence is presented, and no fresh solutions are offered, a decided touch of novelty is found in the manner in which the conclusions of other students of the subject are rearranged. Professor Canfield does not blindly follow the authority or guidance of any author, even though his verdicts may be found scattered through the writings of others. All the primary and secondary sources are carefully if not conclusively analyzed, which gives to the work the character of a clearing-house statement. In the first chapter, which deals with the Legal Basis of the Persecutions, no attention is paid to the constitutional questions which were involved. The conflict did not arise merely from statute and intolerance, but was seated in theory and constitution. This alone accounts for the fact that

the Empire was pitted against the Church for three centuries. Mommsen's view is accepted that there was no special legislation on the subject of Christianity prior to the time of Trajan. The author agrees with him that the Christians were tried and punished by the exercise of the unlimited power of *coercitio* possessed by all the Roman magistrates who shared in the *imperium*, and yet he interprets a statement of Suetonius, referring to the action of Nero, as meaning that the suppression of the Christians was "a police regulation of a *permanent* nature" (p. 50). A permanent police regulation imposed by the highest authority in the state would have the force of law for the whole Empire.

The author follows a conservative tone in dealing with the sufferings of the Christians and the activities of the imperial authorities in their regard. He admits nothing which is not vouched for by the texts which form the second part of his work. When he goes beyond his texts, however, his conclusions are not always convincing. Thus (p. 84) he accounts for the fact that "the Christians generally suffered more in Asia Minor than elsewhere during this period" on the ground that Asia Minor "was the very centre of all ecstatic religions, and the worship of the emperor was the one thing which held their worshipers together". Without questioning the accuracy of the last statement, one may ask does not the fact that the Christians were perhaps more numerous in Asia Minor than elsewhere offer a readier if more prosaic reason why they suffered more there than elsewhere?

PATRICK J. HEALY.

Histoire des Dogmes. Par J. Tixeront. In three volumes. [Bibliothèque de l'Enseignement de l'Histoire Ecclésiastique.] (Paris, Victor Lecoffre, [1905] 1909-1912, pp. xi, 475; viii, 534, 583.) The *Bibliothèque de l'Enseignement de l'Histoire Ecclésiastique* was begun in 1897 as an extensive treatment of church history, *mise au point des progrès de la critique de notre temps*. Under the direction of Mgr. Batiffol many specialists have contributed volumes meritorious in scholarship and sanctioned by ecclesiastical authority. For this series the history of dogma to the time of Charlemagne was undertaken by the Abbé Tixeront, one of the earliest pupils of Duchesne, now dean of the faculty of theology of Lyons. As the first production from a French Catholic source of a full treatment of the doctrinal history of the ancient church the work has been eagerly welcomed, as the numerous editions show. An English version is published by Herder (St. Louis, vol. I., 1910).

My part, said Duchesne, is to decipher old texts, to estimate their value, to say what they contain. M. Tixeront may be said to have furnished a history of dogma parallel to the master's church history. With minute and conscientious care he tells what the documents contain and modestly estimates his work as an aid to study rather than a final view. Students have already found the work unusually helpful for a knowledge of the material and are indebted to the foot-notes for an admirable bibli-

ography in which, to the reproach of our German brethren, English and American contributions are mentioned abundantly and with cordial appreciation. The erudition of M. Tixeront is impressive.

The treatment naturally differs from that of Protestant authors in the fuller attention given to topics of interest to the Catholic churchman, Mariology, the Cult of the Saints, Angelology, and the matter of the Image Controversy. It differs, moreover, by the constraint of a problem, which the Jesuit Father de la Brière describes as the problem of explaining "how a doctrine belonged objectively to the deposit of divine revelation transmitted by the Apostles even though that doctrine may seem to have been unknown to Christian antiquity, and may have been the occasion of prolonged discord among Catholic teachers, when it asserted itself in the light of day, before conquering the unanimous adhesion of the teaching Church". M. Tixeront can see that the dogmatic system was in the beginning, being taught by indirection or implication even where the expression was confused or erroneous or partial. It may be said that he does not enable his readers to see it. The inquirer who is prepared to hear of the Christian religious principle absorbing and transforming spiritual conceptions found in the Greek and Roman environment of the mission field will not be gratified. The historian needs also to account for heresy as well as orthodoxy. Save when, under patristic influence, he explains by moral delinquency, M. Tixeront is not burdened by that need. The Paulicians, mentioned in a foot-note, are called a branch of the Manichaeans. The Spanish Adoptionists are explained by the bacillus of Nestorianism. But M. Tixeront is not the only historian of dogma who ignores the vital contribution made by F. C. Conybeare's *Key of Truth*.

FRANCIS A. CHRISTIE.

Oeuvres de Jacques de Hemricourt. Publiées par le Chevalier C. de Borman, avec la collaboration de A. Bayot. Tome premier. *Le Miroir des Nobles de Hesbaye.* (Brussels, Kiessling et Cie., 1910, pp. 49c.) "Veriteis est que ly plus noble et ly plus necessaire chose qui sort a creature humain ultre ses v sens corporeis, ch'est memoire." Such is the phrase with which the conscientious Jacques de Hemricourt introduces his string of genealogical items anent the noble families of Hesbaye—a region covering parts of Liège, Limburg, and Brabant. It is a voluminous budget of brief biographies of men and women, almost wholly unknown to fame, thrown together without literary skill, indeed, but all pervaded with such a human interest that the records become readable. There is actual vitality in the fragments of information. Portraits become more or less distinct. For it was a real labor of love on the part of this learned chevalier of Liège (b. 1333—d. 1403) at which he worked for forty-five years, unwilling to show the result to any one until it was polished to his taste.

Until the Royal Commission of History undertook the task of having

the original text printed, the *Miroir* was but dimly accessible in the frame of Salbray's version, "*mis du vieux, en nouveaux language*". As this was made from a copy of the original, imperfect even before the editor began to furbish it up to suit his taste and that of the seventeenth century (published in Brussels in 1613), the result was not satisfactory. Nor has the edition issued by Canon Jalbeau (Liège, 1791) any greater value, so that this is the first real introduction of Jacques de Hemricourt himself to the world. Another volume is yet to come with introduction and index. Meantime there is much to be quarried from this mine of data of fourteenth-century family history.

Chroniques Liégeoises. Éditées par le Chanoine Sylv. Balau. Tome premier. [Académie Royale de Belgique, Commission Royale d'Histoire.] (Brussels, Kiessling et Cie., 1913, pp. xxxi, 590.) This first volume of Liège chronicles issued by the Belgian Academy, contains chronicles and fragments of records very unequal in value. Extracts concerning a period anterior to Henri de Gueldre, fragments of Jean de Warnant, the Latin Chronicle of Jean de Stavelot, touch on little that was not already known. In those treating of the reigns of John of Bavaria and John of Horne, however, there are certain details that are new but not important, although both have been made use of by other chroniclers. Two of the manuscripts containing Merica's *De Cladibus Leodiensium* have an anonymous continuation recording the deaths of Charles the Bold and Louis de Bourbon. The editor has made the most painstaking collation of all the manuscripts extant and has given a table with minute descriptions of each and its location. Yet as a whole this volume is rather of antiquarian than historical interest except to local historians. The second volume is still to come and the index is reserved for that.

Traité des Hérétiques: a savoir, si on les doit persécuter, et comment on se doit conduire avec eux, selon l'Avis, Opinion, et Sentence de plusieurs Auteurs, tant Anciens, que Modernes. Par Sébastien Castellion. Édition nouvelle publiée par les soins de A. Olivet, pasteur de l'Église de Genève. Préface de E. Choisy, professeur à l'Université de Genève. (Geneva, A. Jullien, 1913, pp. x, 198.) Surely, if any book deserved a reprint, it was the little book, so long forgotten, that lay at the very root of modern tolerance; and especially so because that little book has now grown one of the rarest in the world. Rare it is in any form, but rarest of all in its most eloquent, that in Castellion's own French vernacular, which now is given back to us by a Genevan press. Only three copies, indeed, are known, and those all in Swiss libraries.

Not that the little book was always rare. True, the group of exiled scholars who dared to put it forth on the morrow of Servetus's death by fire had not the capital to make the edition huge. Yet one finds it everywhere during the half century that follows—now fostering the hate of

persecution in the Alpine valleys of the Grisons, now nerving to a novel party creed the *Politiques* of France, now teaching in the Netherlands the polity of union or suggesting to Dutchmen that new theology we call Arminian, now begetting everywhere those younger pleas for tolerance which since have made unbroken sequence; and that the present reviewer could by mere alertness happen on three copies of the Latin original, on the contemporary German version, on the Strassburg reprint of 1610, suggests that even now the work is less rare than book-hunters have supposed. That precisely its French issue has so nearly vanished is doubtless due to Calvinist hate and horror more than to the later Catholic censorship which made so scarce in France the writings of all heretics, and there is something like poetic justice in its reappearance now at the hands of two Genevan pastors.

Professor Choisy had already, in his able books on the theocracy of Calvin and of Beza, dealt well and frankly with Castellion and his work; and the terse introduction which he prefixes to this tidy volume is a scholar's work. One could wish he had told us just what the little book is—a treasury of argument and of precedent for those who still protest against persecution; that he had mentioned that earlier *Geschichtsbibel* of Sebastian Franck, from whose quotations on this theme it drew its plan and much of its material; that he had revealed to us how under the false name of “Augustinus Eleuthère” that writer's own pen is drawn on largely by the booklet, and how beneath the pseudonym of “Georges Kleinberg”, the author of its fieriest chapter, there lurks perhaps that yet more dreadful heretic, David Joris, and how in half the edition (doubtless for non-Lutheran consumption) the names of Luther and Brenz are hidden under pseudonyms as strange, aye and how, alas, many of the great ones, whose pleas for tolerance are here quoted, repudiated in their day of strength the cause they could plead for in their hour of weakness. One could wish less positive, too, the statement that the book was a reply to Calvin's in defense of his course toward Servetus; for, though it appeared a few days later, it could hardly have been compiled and printed in the interval, and Castellion's reply to Calvin's book was his later (alas, so long unprinted) dialogue *Contra libellum Calvini*. Nor is it quite exact to ascribe the book to a “collaboration of Italian and French refugees” without pointing out that one of the three forthwith named (Cellarius) was a German, and that the only Frenchman (Castellion himself), though French by speech and training, was Savoyard by birth. But all these and much more may be learned from that masterly biography of Castellion by Buisson which is already at the elbow of all students of the sixteenth century; and the vigor, the vividness, the sincere attempt at fairness, make the introduction worthy of a booklet which must remain a classic in the history of liberty.

GEORGE L. BURR.

English Merchants and the Spanish Inquisition in the Canaries. Extracts from the archives in possession of the Most Hon. the Marquess of Bute. Edited for the Royal Historical Society by L. de Alberti and A. B. Wallis Chapman, D.Sc. [Camden Series, vol. XXIII.] (London, the Society, 1912, pp. xviii, 174.) Ten years ago much light was shed on the operations of the Inquisition in the Canary Islands by the publication of Dr. de Gray Birch's able calendar of a collection of original manuscripts formerly belonging to the Holy Office, and now in the possession of the Marquess of Bute. Misses L. de Alberti and A. B. Wallis Chapman have now supplemented this work by giving us the original Spanish text and excellent English translations of half a dozen typical cases of Englishmen who fell into the clutches of the tribunal during the decade 1586-1596, when its most important work was dealing with foreign heretics. The majority of these Englishmen were "sailors and merchants who were concerned in trade (agreeably mixed with piracy) with Spain or its dependencies", and who put in at the Canaries, either for commerce or supplies, on their way to the remoter Spanish possessions in the New World. Most of them, therefore, came first into conflict with the civil authorities; but the Spanish conscience was "extravagantly sensitive to heresy", and a special denunciation (by no means difficult to procure) often transferred the culprit from the public gaol to the Inquisition prison. The evidence seems conclusively to prove that the treatment accorded to inmates of the secret cells of the Holy Office, was, generally speaking, considerably more humane than that in the prisons of other jurisdictions, and vastly less horrible than the stories of the victims who returned to England would indicate. The use of torture was rare and confined to a few well-known methods. The records show that only one Englishman was burnt in person in a public *auto* by the Canary Inquisition, four burnt in effigy as apostates, and twenty-four reconciled and penanced. Of course a larger number than this were at different times imprisoned in the secret cells.

The documents here printed are also interesting from a commercial point of view; they "afford one more instance of the difficulty governments have in repressing trade, when the general interest of the traders is against them". After war was declared between Spain and England, the Inquisition strove in every possible way to prevent commercial intercourse between the two countries. But there is conclusive evidence to show that despite these efforts, trade relations continued active during the decade following the Armada; the very number of English prisoners who found their way into the secret cells at that time goes to prove it. Indeed it may be justly said that the peace of 1604 legalized rather than re-established Anglo-Spanish commerce.

The editors of this little volume have done their work well, and their introduction is able, clear, and convincing. But the American reader will probably be amazed to discover a complete absence of any evidence that Misses Alberti and Chapman are aware that Dr. Lea ever wrote

anything about their subject. The foot-notes indicate that they have discovered his larger work, the *History of the Inquisition of Spain*, but his subsequent volume on the *Inquisition in the Spanish Dependencies*, which contains fifty-two admirable pages on the Inquisition in the Canaries, has apparently escaped their notice. At any rate they have not seen fit to refer to it. This is unfortunate, as they diverge from Dr. Lea in a number of minor points (*e. g.* the date of the establishment of the tribunal in the Canaries) and should certainly show cause for so doing. In these days the necessity of "going to the sources" of historical information is universally admitted, but the expediency of consulting secondary works of fundamental importance, by distinguished authors, remains as obvious as ever.

ROGER B. MERRIMAN.

The English Factories in India, 1642-1645. A Calendar of Documents in the India Office, Westminster. By William Foster, C.I.E. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1913, pp. xxxvii, 339.) This is the seventh volume of this series. Notices in the AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW of earlier calendars have aimed to emphasize the value of such documentary material for many of the varied aspects of British economic and imperial history in the seventeenth century. This volume contains a map illustrating the Malabar and Coromandel coasts at this period, which supplements a similar map of northern India published in volume I.; likewise a chronological list (1615-1629) of ships sent from Surat to England, together with an estimate of the value of their respective cargoes (III. xxxiv), is here continued for the years 1630-1645 (p. xix). The editorial technique shown in the present volume is as usual of a high order and the introduction is again a mosaic model.

But the documents apparently do not afford any clue to some hidden topic in the history of an American colony. This is by way of contrast to several of the earlier volumes. Nor do these India Office papers, written during a period critical in English history, supply to any extent a fresh view toward domestic affairs. An exception to this is perhaps in the documents relating to the voyage which ended in the well-known surrender at Bristol to Royalist forces of a homeward bound ship of the company's fleet. Unfortunately for Charles I. a cargo of coral and other East Indian products did not find prompt purchasers at the height of the Civil War. But among many other matters these documents are valuable for Anglo-Dutch relations and for English trade in Asiatic waters.

The subject of European trade in India and between Oriental ports was recently suggested as a field for investigation. The material abundantly supplied in this collection gives an even more substantial basis for such a study. Thus we find records of the relations of English factors to Indian financiers, of the pioneer voyage in Anglo-Indian trade with Manila, and of commerce between India and ports in Arabia and along the Persian Gulf. This trade in any case is a continuation on the

part of Europeans by routes and methods of a trade which was possibly initiated by the Chinese and which certainly was maintained by the Arabs during the early medieval period. In particular the complicated question of coinage invites further investigation of financial relations with Europe. Thus the depreciation after 1642 of the *tango* (according to Yule's *Hobson-Jobson* from the Sanskrit, *tanki*) and the uncertain value of the *chickeen* (alias sequin or Venetian ducat) are frequent topics. Is it possible that by this time the Oriental money-markets had been influenced by the exploitation of American mines?

Throughout these vicissitudes of English economic adventure the rivalry of the Dutch forms an additional explanation of the European diplomatic situation. The central fact is the treaty of peace in 1641 between the Dutch and the Portuguese; the net result was not favorable to English interests. Such matters give a sometimes dim light on the economic genesis of a European diplomatic problem which was soon to flame into wars. The result was a new name for New Amsterdam.

ALFRED L. P. DENNIS.

Papers relating to the Loss of Minorca in 1756. Edited by Captain H. W. Richmond, R.N. [Publications of the Navy Records Society, vol. XLII.] (London, the Society, 1913, pp. xli, 224.) The trial of Admiral Byng was followed by a Parliamentary inquiry to determine whether the administration was not itself partly responsible for the loss of Minorca: it was charged in particular that a larger squadron should have been sent out, and that it should have been sent out at an earlier date. To meet these charges, the government prepared an elaborate defense. The papers which make the substance of the government's defense are now printed under the editorship of Captain Richmond, who contributes an introduction of forty pages. The papers consist of a brief outline of events from March 11 to June 16, 1756, and of papers conveying information to the Admiralty office from the Mediterranean, the Channel, and the Atlantic stations between January, 1755, and April, 1756, together with official comments designed to prove that the government sent as large a fleet, and sent it at as early a date, as possible. Captain Richmond's introduction is devoted to these two questions; and, on the basis of the very papers which the government used in its own defense, he finds clear evidence that "not only could ships have been sent earlier without the least danger to the United Kingdom, but a stronger force could have been sent". He adds that "Byng was made the scapegoat to cover the sins of omission of the Administration, whose blunders he had failed to retrieve." Yet he does not absolve Byng from all responsibility. The admiral was temperamentally unfitted for the position in which he found himself—too apt to assume that the "garrison could not be reinforced, without trying whether it were possible to throw in troops".

CARL BECKER.

L'Oeuvre Législative de la Révolution. Par L. Cahen et R. Guyot, Docteurs ès Lettres, Agrégés d'Histoire. [Bibliothèque d'Histoire Contemporaine.] (Paris, Félix Alcan, 1913, pp. iii, 486.) This is a collection of documents, a selection from the decrees of the successive French legislative assemblies from 1789 through the period of the Directory, taken from the *Bulletin des Lois* and the *Procès-Verbaux*. A second volume dealing with the legislation of the empire is announced as in press. These two cheap and convenient volumes will be a great aid to those anxious to see the actual text of the most important acts of the revolutionary bodies. The documents are conveniently classified under four main headings: I. Political and Constitutional; II. Decrees relating to the general administration, the judiciary, and the finances; III. Military and Diplomatie, giving the chief treaties; IV. Lastly, the economic and social work of the revolutionary period, including the decrees affecting persons and property, the clergy, education, charities, and industry and commerce. Only the more essential passages in the laws are reproduced in full but there is a mention or résumé of such less important provisions as may be of interest. There are practically no notes, but here and there a word of necessary explanation.

Three-Quarters of a Century (1807-1882): a Retrospect. Written from Documents and Memory (1877-1882) by the late Rev. Augustus J. Thébaud, S. J., edited by Charles G. Herbermann, LL.D. Volume II. *Italy*. [United States Catholic Historical Monograph Series, VI.] (New York, the United States Catholic Historical Society, 1913, pp. 204.) With this volume Father Thébaud brings to an end his reminiscences covering his early education in France and his later studies in Rome. Volume I. dealt with "political, social and ecclesiastical events in France" during the closing years of the empire, and the restoration and reign of Louis Philippe. The present volume relates the author's experiences in Italy whither he had gone in 1835 to pursue his studies after he had determined to join the Society of Jesus. As most of these recollections cover the secluded life of a Jesuit scholastic, naturally they contain very little of value to the historian. His relations with Cardinal Fesch, half-brother of Letitia Ramolino, mother of Napoleon, touch the personal side of this the only historic character met with in the narrative, but when he attempts to give the cardinal a setting in history the editor feels obliged to state in a foot-note that later researches have shown Father Thébaud's account of Fesch's connection with Josephine's marriage and the questions arising therefrom to be not quite correct.

The decline of clerical life in France before the Revolution is frankly told; and the contrasting portrayal of religious and monastic life in Italy in the early part of the nineteenth century is convincing. Especially intimate is his description of the Jesuit novitiate.

Greater Rome and Greater Britain. By Sir C. P. Lucas, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1912, pp. 184.) This is a profitable book. The author, who edited the last edition of Sir George Cornwall Lewis's classic, *The Government of Dependencies*, wisely departs from the somewhat myopic terminology of the earlier work, and in a chapter on Roman Terms gives a corrective to the usual etymological preface to many books on imperial subjects. Usage and the realities of historical development have directed his definitions. Here, as elsewhere, he has avoided the pitfalls of analogy which the title of the book unfortunately suggested. His use of Roman history is on the whole that of a political administrator in the present world; nevertheless we can recall that he won a "first" in *litterae humaniores* at Oxford. Therefore, when Sir Charles Lucas of the British Colonial Office muses and speaks it is from the reservoir of a full mind, if not one that is always aware of recent progress in ancient history. Though the foreground is sometimes dim the result is a vision of the horizon. Even when one cannot entirely agree with the author there is stimulus to observation and further speculation. Thus in the chapter on "The Natural and the Artificial" the defense of the "artificial" is profitable for more than one reason. The author recognizes the failure of the "home Briton" to assimilate the "overseas Briton", but maintains that the "home Briton is too natural, he does not care for appearances or estimate them at their proper value. If he could really become more artificial, he would seem more natural" (pp. 129-130). To an observer of the conventionality of the western region in another great empire, the United States, the comment is interesting.

Among the distinguishing features of the book are chapters on "Space", "Science and Empire" (including distance, the use of water, and medical research), and "Class, Colour, and Race". Breadth of treatment and departure from trite summaries mark the entire work. Briefly this is a short book from the mind of a man who has thought largely.

A. L. P. D.

The Flowery Republic. By Frederick McCormick. (New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1913, pp. xvi, 447.) The tone and temper of Mr. McCormick's account of the revolution in China justify a considerable degree of confidence in his ability to disclose a complicated situation without intruding his preconceived opinions. He has lived long enough in the country to learn the language and make the acquaintance of many of its representative men, while his business as a correspondent has trained him to gather and impart information. The product of these qualifications appears in a volume which makes no claim to be regarded as a history but presents the testimony of a witness that may be valuable in the future as historical material. On a journey through Manchuria in November, 1911, the author had an opportunity to

observe in the flight of the Manchu Resident from Urga a demonstration of one outcome of the revolution which has been quite ignored in the West. With the passing of the Manchus from the throne Mongolia inevitably passes from Chinese control. The Mongols, whose attitude toward China somewhat resembles that of Hungarians toward Austria, have never acknowledged the right of the Chinese to rule them except under Tartar emperors; the removal of the Ta Ching dynasty, therefore, ends their allegiance to a government which they fear and dislike. As a result of this attitude and of her own political impotence Mongolia is for the moment a derelict at the mercy of Russia and Japan, while China's need of this great region for her surplus population will render it necessary for her to substantiate whatever historic claims she may advance when she is strong enough to do so. In ridding themselves of an autocratic form of government the Chinese are likely to lose all their outlying dependencies.

The course of the revolution in Szechuan and about Hankow is described by Mr. McCormick mainly through the reports of others, though several of the documents translated are new and of importance. General Li Yuan-hung's correspondence with Admiral Sah shows him to have been a man of moderation at the outset, as he has proved himself to be in his present responsible office. To Sah's objection that he did not believe China fitted for republican rule he replied that in the opinion of those about him plans for a constitutional monarchy would probably be adopted. The republican programme was apparently forced through in the end by the southern revolutionists. The author's own visits to Shanghai and Canton seem to have impressed him with the evident unfitness of either of these two revolutionary centres to control the country, the two Kwang provinces especially being as manifestly prompted by lawlessness to-day as they were in the long turmoil following the Manchu conquest in the seventeenth century. Sun Yat-sen convinced him, as he has convinced others, by his singular charm as a sincere if emotional patriot, but we do not discover in him any of the qualities of a statesman. Yuan Shih-kai, though lacking the charm of the southerner, appears to Mr. McCormick to be the only man capable of keeping China together. Authority under the break-up of the old institutions seems to be flaccid, and the chief need for the moment is of someone with the dominant qualities of leadership. A sensible chapter on the discredited Manchus shows that the coming of the dynasty rescued China from anarchy and furnished at least two centuries of as good a government as she ever enjoyed under native rulers. The American edition of this book is distinctly mutilated by the omission of several chapters and of the index, which belong to the English edition.

F. W. WILLIAMS.

The Weathering of Aboriginal Stone Artifacts. By N. H. Winchell. No. 1. *A Consideration of the Paleoliths of Kansas.* [Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society, vol. XVI., part I.] (St. Paul, the Society,

1913, pp. 186.) Because he has opened a new field in archaeology, Professor Winchell deserves the thanks of historians as well as of scientists. Himself a skilled geologist, he has made an exhaustive study of those numerous chert objects found on the surface in northeastern Kansas. Mr. J. V. Brower had preceded Winchell in the region and spent some years collecting artifacts from the Harahey and Quivira sites. Brower thought these Indian settlements (mentioned by Coronado) lay between the "great bend" of the Arkansas River and the Kansas River. For aught I know his observations are correct.

Winchell availed himself of Brower's data and collections and began a study of the stone implements from this region. He observed that there was a curious weathering, or patination, on the surfaces of most of them. A personal investigation in northeastern Kansas convinced him that the objects were found along the borders of the Kansas ice limit, of the glacial epoch. He was soon able to group these stone objects into several classes, chief of which were palaeolithic and early neolithic. We have not space to concern ourselves with the later division. He finds that the large, rudely worked, oval artifacts are comparable in form with the palaeolithic implements of France and England; and that on many of these there is a distinct patination due to age, or chemical action. As further indication of age, he finds that these implements "have been secondarily chipped by a later people, and this later people have left their work strewn up and down the Kansas valley and its tributary valleys. This later people may have done independent quarrying in the cherty limestone."

Professor Winchell feels, and justly so, that American archaeologists have devoted too little time to the question of palaeolithic man in America, and that most of them are prejudiced against the existence of man here either during, or immediately after, the glacial epoch.

His book of 186 pages evinces most careful research and geologic skill. It does not seem to the writer that any person can controvert his observations. His analysis of the surfaces of the specimens, and his researches along the terminal moraines of Kansas, indicate the presence of a very early man—of a different culture from that exhibited by the later Indians. We should have more and similar works along the same line elsewhere in the United States.

WARREN K. MOOREHEAD.

Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society. Number 21. *The Lyons Collection.* Volume I. (New York, the Society, 1913, pp. xxi, 304.) The Reverend Jacques Judah Lyons was born in Surinam of Philadelphia parents in 1813. Removing to America in 1837, he was for thirty-eight years a minister of the Congregation Shearith Israel (Remnant of Israel) in New York city. That congregation, established as early as 1656, and composed from the beginning of Spanish and Portuguese elements, has always maintained the Sephardic or Western ritual;

indeed its earlier records, now lost, were kept in Portuguese. For many years before his death in 1877, and long before the foundation of the American Jewish Historical Society, Mr. Lyons occupied himself with researches into the history of his congregation and of Judaism in America. His collections have recently come into the possession of the society and the present volume begins the utilization of his work in print. The first and largest element in the volume consists of the full texts of the earliest extant minute books of the Congregation Shearith Israel, 1728 to 1786, abounding in interesting material respecting the income, the expenditures, and the official organization of the congregation, its worship, its buildings, its various activities, its charities, the relations existing between the members, and between the congregation and its Gentile neighbors. Next the volume contains an historical sketch of the same congregation by a still earlier antiquarian, Naphtali Phillips (1773-1870), interesting, and incorporating valuable documents. Then follows a reprint of Mordecai M. Noah's address delivered in 1825 at the laying of the cornerstone of the City of Ararat, a Zionist undertaking, intended to be located on Grand Island in the Niagara River. The volume concludes with a glossary and an index.

The Framing of the Constitution of the United States. By Max Farrand, Professor of History, Yale University. (New Haven, Yale University Press; London, Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press, 1913, pp. ix, 281.) Professor Farrand's volume is primarily an account, in brief scope, of the work done in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and to this extent it is excellent. Three preliminary chapters deal with the calling of the federal Convention, the Convention and its members, and the defects of the Confederation, but aside from these chapters the discussion takes into account almost nothing of developments previous to and subsequent to the Convention. The chapter on the Convention and its members, which is devoted to the reproduction of William Pierce's humorous characterizations of delegates, is the least satisfactory of the book, but this chapter is supplemented in a brief though effective manner by the final chapter of the volume. One statement of Professor Farrand's regarding the members of the Convention is worth quoting:

Great men there were, it is true, but the convention as a whole was composed of men such as would be appointed to a similar gathering at the present time: professional men, business men, and gentlemen of leisure; patriotic statesmen and clever, scheming politicians; some trained by experience and study for the task before them, and others utterly unfit. It was essentially a representative body, taking possibly a somewhat higher tone from the social conditions of the time, the seriousness of the crisis, and the character of the leaders (p. 40).

Professor Farrand says that "every provision of the federal constitution can be accounted for in American experience between 1776 and 1787" (p. 204), but he does not indicate sufficiently what that experience was, except in so far as he discusses the defects of the Confederation.

The weaknesses of the Confederation deserve full consideration as a basis for discussing the work of the Convention, but equally so do the constitutional experiences of the states from 1776 to 1787 and the political theories which influenced state constitutional developments during this period. There are occasional references to the influence of state constitutions, but the author furnishes no adequate basis for determining the extent of such influence. In connection with the election of the president, for example, it would have been well to call attention to the frequency of proposals for indirect elections in the states between 1776 and 1784. Professor Farrand's work is too much a mere report, and an excellent one, it must be said, of what was done in the Convention, without sufficient account of the political situation, and of the spirit in which the work was done. Perhaps it may be unfair to criticize the author for not doing more than he purports to do, but it may be worth while to express a hope that we may have later a more comprehensive discussion from Professor Farrand of the Convention and its work.

Some of Professor Farrand's distinctly new points of view with respect to the work of the Convention have been made available before this book appeared, but it is worth while to call attention to the author's opinion that the Articles of Confederation were much more important as a basis for the new Constitution than has ordinarily been supposed (pp. 128, 202). The author's expressions with respect to judicial power over legislation are perhaps too broad (pp. 157, 209).

W. F. DODD.

James S. Wadsworth of Geneseo, Brevet Major-General of United States Volunteers. By Henry Greenleaf Pearson. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1913, pp. vi, 321, 19 illustrations, 5 maps.) The lapse of a half-century has naturally awakened a new interest in the history of our Civil War and in the lives of those who bore the leading parts. The number of trained officers was too small to command an army of hundreds of thousands of volunteer troops; and their places in many instances had to be filled by new appointments from civil life. Many left their daily vocations, in which they had learned to control large numbers of men; and their broad experience compensated to some extent for lack of training. General Wadsworth was a noble example of such a soldier. His story, well and graphically told by Mr. Pearson, recalls the thrilling though pleasant memories of those who knew him, and offers to younger men a fine example of patriotism.

James S. Wadsworth was born in Geneseo, in western New York, in 1807. His father was a large land owner, wealthy, and devoted to agriculture. Wadsworth spent two years at Harvard College and a year at Yale Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He took an active part in politics, first as an antislavery Democrat and then as a Republican.

Too old to enlist in the ranks, Wadsworth applied for a position as an

aide on McDowell's staff. For his services in the first battle of Bull Run, he was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers and assigned to command of a brigade with his headquarters at Arlington. He was then appointed military governor of Washington.

In 1862 he was nominated for governor of New York, but was defeated by Seymour. In December he was assigned to the command of the first division of the First Army Corps under Reynolds. In the battle of Chancellorsville through Hooker's mismanagement his corps was kept out of action, but at Gettysburg, Wadsworth's division was the first to be engaged; and as Reynolds was soon killed, he was left with a fearful responsibility, which he discharged with great credit.

In the Wilderness, as at Gettysburg, Wadsworth's division took part in the first engagement; but his men were lost in the thicket, outflanked, and driven back. At this he was so mortified that he asked to be sent into action again when the fight was to be renewed in another part of the field. There he arrived with his division at dusk; and on the following day, mounted and at the head of his troops, led charge after charge until he received a fatal wound. Pearson says:

The shock of loss woke the nation to the wealth of service that had been devoted to it by one man. . . . Grant, Meade, Humphreys, and Hancock testified in no equivocal terms to the example and inspiration of his leadership . . . Lying dormant within the soul of a man whose life showed to the world as that of an earnest and friendly country gentleman, and whose years, if nothing else, might be deemed sufficient to exempt him from service in the field, dwelt forces that at the call of national danger were to make of him a soldier and a hero.

Though thoroughly alive to the merits of his hero, Pearson does not try to overpraise him. His accounts of the parts of battles in which Wadsworth was engaged show a talent for divining the successive positions of the opposing troops from the fragmentary and conflicting reports, which is rare for any one but a military expert. His experience in teaching English studies has given to his style a literary finish which makes his story very attractive and interesting.

It is a valuable contribution to the civil and military history of the war.

The Life of Lyman Trumbull. By Horace White. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1913, pp. xxxv, 458.) This work has three distinct aspects. As a life of Trumbull it is disappointing. A man who was successively a Democrat, an Anti-Kansas-Nebraska Democrat, a Republican, a Conservative Republican, a Liberal Republican, a Democrat, a patron of W. J. Bryan, and drafter of a Populist platform, would seem to have the right to demand an interesting biography. Yet, perhaps, it is indicative of the stability of American political life that a man well born, well educated, well-to-do, and essentially conservative, could go through such successive stages without being interesting. Trumbull appears in every crisis high minded and keen, with the juristic bent, so

common in American statesmen, developed to an unusual degree. He shows no particular foresight or qualities of leadership. His work in freeing the slaves by confiscation acts and the thirteenth amendment is brought out, and his importance in the first session of the Thirty-Eighth Congress, but the inner workings of his mind at important crises are seldom revealed. This is, of course, largely because of the lack of material, no diary and few letters remaining. It does seem, however, that the biographer fails to make the book sufficiently personal; for whole chapters Trumbull almost disappears.

From the second point of view, the book is a study of separation and reunion by one who was an eminent journalist throughout the period. Mr. White was a Republican, and later a Liberal Republican, but now states, in his preface, that: "I had been wrong from the beginning, and that Andrew Johnson's policy, which was Lincoln's policy, was the true one." From this point of view, the book belongs to that class of work, so common among men of Mr. White's generation, of reminiscence reinforced by study. In that class it takes high rank. The studies of corruption under Cameron and Grant are particularly valuable.

The third aspect of the book is as a storehouse of new material. For this it will be chiefly used by the student, and I believe that it will be chiefly the student who will use it. This material consists, for the most part, in addition to Mr. White's reminiscences, of letters to Trumbull. From a mass at his disposal, Mr. White has selected the most significant, and at certain critical points, as when Douglas opposed the Lecompton Constitution (pp. 73-75) and coquetted with the Republicans (pp. 87-94), when Lincoln was nominated (pp. 107-108), and during the critical period between the election and inauguration of Lincoln (pp. 117-119), he has summarized the contents of a large number. The contribution to the study of public opinion is decided. By all odds, the most important contribution, however, consists of the letters from Lincoln. Three in particular are of first-class importance for the reading of Lincoln's character and methods (pp. 105, 108, and 112). On the other hand, Trumbull's study of Lincoln's character (pp. 426-430) is of little importance. The relations between the two men, while confidential, and on Lincoln's part even confiding, seem to have been so only because of their necessary political affiliation. Trumbull seems to have regarded Lincoln throughout with a certain condescension (pp. 171, 218, 426-430).

The volume is well gotten out, and has an excellent index.

CARL RUSSELL FISH.

The Civil War and Reconstruction in Florida. By William Watson Davis. [Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, vol. LIII., no. 131.] (New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1913, pp. xxvi, 769.) This is a voluminous record of the war and its aftermath as localized in the state of Florida; a record rather than a narrative, although the book is full of minor narratives of absorbing

interest. National politics and events are brought into view only in so far as they are necessary to the comprehension of affairs in Florida. In reading the book one must keep in mind that what he is observing is only a small corner of a larger picture. The author's attitude is usually that of a dispassionate looker-on, although now and then he expresses clear-cut conclusions, for instance, in his defense of Buchanan. The size of the book will cause many to halt near the threshold (though not, it is assumed, before they have read the introductory chapter, on the evolution of a slave-holding commonwealth) or to skim (provided some friendly hand has cut the pages), but the student of the reconstruction period will value it.

A History of Rockingham County, Virginia. By John W. Wayland, Ph.D., Professor of History, State Normal School, Harrisonburg, Va. (Dayton, Va., Ruebush-Elkins Company, 1912, pp. 473.) This book is introduced as the "first serious attempt ever made to write and publish a comprehensive illustrated history of Rockingham County, Virginia". In his "labor of love" the author has succeeded admirably in collecting a wealth of information concerning this part of the famous Shenandoah Valley. Virginians in general and "Rockinghamers" in particular will be grateful for this important contribution to the history of their commonwealth. But the volume may as well be called a source-book as a history.

In Part I., "Chronological", much space is given to extracts from court records, lists of names, etc., which form excellent material for reference. Some of these chapters are annalistic enough to remind us of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*. Part II., "Topical", consists of eighteen chapters on various subjects, and is more readable. Throughout the book occur articles by various contributors with too little regard for proportion or perspective.

Keeping in mind the limitations of space which made the task "one of selection rather than of collection" (p. viii), we feel sure that the author would have gained by rewriting most of these articles. In the space saved he might have given more of the "embarrassment of riches that has confronted" him. Did he not omit items of greater importance than, *e. g.*, these? "In March, 1876, a large black eagle was committing various depredations between Harrisonburg and Dayton" (p. 415). "Wednesday afternoon, September 20, 1911, I visited Harrison's Cave" (p. 400). In 1891, a firm "were said to have shipped to Washington 1643 rabbits, from November to January, inclusive" (p. 417). "On May 6, 1911, Mr. Joe K. Ruebush pointed out to me the site formerly occupied by this chapel" (p. 254). "This is history, not a fairy tale" (p. 436).

After the implied accuracy in several instances where the author announces that the document is "before me" (pp. 64, 247, 289), one is surprised at the daring (though unimportant) claims as to Rockingham County's pre-eminence in the number of persons "who can sing, and

who love music" (pp. 183, 339); and at the assertion "Dayton is probably the largest town south of Mason and Dixon's line without a single colored citizen" (p. 198).

The volume is well supplied with maps and illustrations. State histories could be improved wonderfully if we had books like this one for each county.

HERMAN J. THORSTENBERG.

The Panama Gateway. By Joseph Bucklin Bishop. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1913, pp. xvi, 459.) It has been understood for some time that a history of the Panama Canal was being prepared by the Secretary of the Isthmian Canal Commission. The appearance of the volume was preceded by a series of papers published during the first half of 1913 in *Scribner's Magazine*. The volume, however, is much more comprehensive than were the papers that appeared in successive magazine issues.

Mr. Bishop's work is an authoritative account by one who has intimate first-hand knowledge of what has transpired on the Isthmus of Panama during the past nine years. The author is accurate as to facts, and is fair in his estimate of the men who brought about the construction of the canal and who have executed the work.

The volume is comprehensive in scope. The first part, occupying fifty-nine pages, gives an historical account of the Isthmian Canal idea and of isthmian transit prior to 1879, when the French Canal Company secured its first concession from the Colombian government. Part II. gives the story of French effort and failure from 1879 to 1902. Part III. tells how the Panama Canal route came to be adopted by the United States government, and how control over that route, as the result of the Panama revolution, was secured by the United States government. One-half of the volume is contained in part IV., which contains an account of the construction of the canal, beginning with 1904. Part V. is a description of the completed canal.

The subject is treated in a popular rather than in a detailed manner. It will not fully satisfy those engineers and economists who wish seriously to study the history of the Panama Canal, but the volume will be greatly appreciated by the many thousand readers who desire a reliable, general account of how the Panama Canal has been constructed.

The account of the French effort and failure is the least satisfactory part of the work. One cannot help feeling that the author was unduly impressed with the dramatic aspects of the French activities on the isthmus. The author's imaginative faculty and his exceptional narrative powers cause him to present a most graphic picture of the French efforts to build the Panama Canal, but whether the picture is one in which the historical perspective is accurate may well be doubted.

EMORY R. JOHNSON.

República de Colombia, Administración Restrepo: Archivos Nacionales —Índice Analítico, Metódico y Descriptivo. Por F. J. Vergara y Velasco. Primera Serie, *La Colonia, 1544-1819*; Tomo I., *Gobierno en General*; Primer Volúmen. (Bogotá, Imprenta Nacional, 1913, pp. xii, 467.) The archives of Bogotá, says the Colombian minister of instruction in his preface, are ampler and more complete than those of any other South American government. They embrace some ten thousand bound volumes, of which not less than 3435 relate to the colonial period, and are kept partly in the Biblioteca Nacional, partly in an apartment of the Ministerio de Gobierno. General Don Francisco Javier Vergara y Velasco, formerly a member of the House of Representatives, and a devoted student of Colombian history, has for several years been occupied with the preparation of a calendar of this great mass of material. The papers of the period before independence, which he takes up first, are to be presented in eight subdivisions (tomos): political, fiscal, ecclesiastical, those relating to Indians and negroes, demographic and social, military and naval, judicial, and miscellaneous. The present volume describes and calendars the contents of nearly two hundred volumes in the first of these subdivisions, chiefly belonging to the sections Reales Cédulas y Ordenes, Bulas y Breves, Gobierno Civil, Real Audiencia, and Virreyes. The calendaring will follow the existing order of the papers, though this has been much disarranged by the vicissitudes of four centuries; but alphabetical indexes and similar helps are to follow if the series is continued to its completion. It is much to be hoped that it may be thus continued, for this first volume, apparently very well done, reveals a great wealth of valuable material for the history of Colombia and a not inconsiderable amount for Panama.